THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY ASTOR, LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

ANSWERING THE CALL.

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Notes and News	101
In Parliament	102
Women Liberals in Council	103
Child Welfare	104
Correspondence. The Issue before the Council Meeting, etc.	104
National Food Economy	107
Answering the Call. A. H. Bennett	108
N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital	109

Notes and News.

Our New Ally.

Since last we went to press a remarkable series of events have followed each other at home and abroad. Italy, the first nation since the war opened to enter the field on the side of the Allies, has declared war on Austria-Hungary. The accession of this new ally, whose friendliness to our cause and our country has always been known, raises questions both of military significance and also of future problems of settlement into which we do not propose to enter here. This is the first war which Great Britain and Italy, as a whole nation, have waged side by side; and every woman will desire that it may be the last either of them may ever feel called upon to wage.

The Coalition Government.

Meanwhile, a sudden *coup d'état* has revolutionised our Government at home, and the Cabinet is now in process of reconstruction, on the basis of a coalition of the three parties. Of the very disquieting events which have led up to this upheaval, the part played by the Northcliffe Press, and in particular the attack on Lord Kitchener, has roused keen resentment in the country. So far as its origin is concerned, the new Cabinet starts with no special credit, and the difficulty of determining its personnel has occupied Mr. Asquith for nearly a week. How far our own question will be affected by the change is entirely open to doubt. While Mr. Asquith retains his place as head of the Government, the situation, so far as women are concerned, is little changed. Nevertheless, we may welcome the advent of Mr. Balfour, and while our cause retains an enemy in Mr. McKenna, it keeps two good friends in Sir Edward Grey and Sir John Simon. Unfortunately, Lord Curzon, Sir Edward Carson, and Mr. Chamberlain enter on the side of reaction. In Mr. Henderson we welcome a good Suffragist as Minister of Education. The wisdom of the inclusion of Labour in the Cabinet is, however, gravely questioned by Mr. Philip Snowden in *The Christian Commonwealth*, and, indeed, there is general agreement that the lack of a responsible opposition is an inherent weakness of the new arrangement.

"Disabled."

A short report, of tragic significance, has just been issued by Lord Murray's Committee, appointed by the Government to consider pressing questions relating to our disabled sailors and soldiers. The number of men now being discharged as disabled amount to 1,000 a month. At the beginning of the war the monthly average was 360. The committee regard provision for the disabled as properly the charge of the State, and propose that a Central Committee, of which the constitution is not very definitely stated, should be formed, and should act with the assistance of local sub-committees. The suggestion is also made that this rather nebulous machinery should connect itself with the Statutory Committee for dealing with pensions and grants, and even add to its labours the provision of employment for able-bodied soldiers after the war. We seek in vain for a suggestion that labour should be adequately represented, and women are not mentioned. The duties of the committees would include: (*a*) the restoration of the disabled to health, (*b*) the provision of training facilities, (*c*) the finding of employment.

Inadequate Pensions.

We would call attention to the fact, stated recently in *The Morning Post*, that the increase of pensions for the disabled, recommended by the Select Committee, has not yet been paid, and that a family cannot subsist in health on a weekly sum of 17s. 6d., which is the highest amount under the old scale payable to a totally disabled private. We note, also, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's experience that men so unfortunate as to be disabled by training may expect no regular provision whatever. These things immediately affect large numbers of women, who ought to be properly represented on any bodies formed to deal with the families of the disabled. An Army Order, issued as we go to press, is to take effect as from March 1st. It provides that a totally disabled private will receive the amount (25s. a week and 2s. 6d. for each child) recommended by the Select Committee. We hope this means that all arrears will now immediately be paid.

Women and the Cost of Living.

A "Neutral Correspondent" to *The Times*, recording his impressions of working-class opinions in Germany, thus speaks of the women: "The courageous, self-sacrificing way in which the German women carry their growing load of sorrow and work was what impressed me most deeply in the working-class world. The German housewife is able to bring the cost of living down to a minimum which I am afraid the English housewife does not think possible. In this time of crisis, the German woman steps into the man's place to a remarkable extent." The same is true of the women of France; and the appeal now made to English women to face the question of national economy will meet, beyond doubt, with a willing response.

Ecclesiastical Conscription.

The following resolution has been passed by the Bishop of London's Ordination Candidates' Council: "That no application on behalf of any candidate be considered unless the candidate proves to the satisfaction of the Council that he is unable to serve for the war." On the question of State Conscription—soon, perhaps, to become a burning question—we anticipate that the N.U. will be entirely divided in opinion; but we can hardly believe that much divergence could arise as to the right of wealthy or influential bodies or individuals, to exert pressure to enlist upon those whom they chance to hold in their power. We have again and again protested against the injustice of "economic conscription," and would protest no less indignantly against this new form of private compulsion. The decision may be the outcome of the best-intentioned patriotism, and it may, for aught we know, appeal as satisfactorily to the majority of those whom it affects. The fact remains that it is tyranny, and as such, obnoxious, we hope and believe, to the great body of Suffragists.

In Parliament.

Tuesday, May 18th.

Soldiers' Wives (Savings Banks).

Mr. Boland (S. Kerry, N.) asked the Postmaster-General whether, with a view to encouraging thrift amongst the soldiers' wives who draw separation allowances, he can arrange to have savings bank facilities in the halls which have been secured in populous districts for the distribution of separation allowances, owing to the want of accommodation in the ordinary post offices; and whether steps will be taken, by means of pictorial posters or otherwise, to bring to the notice of soldiers' families the special advantages offered by the Post Office Savings Bank for the encouragement of thrift?

Mr. Hobhouse replied that the suggestion would receive full consideration. The extent to which the Post Office Savings Bank can usefully extend facilities for the encouragement of thrift was already receiving special attention.

Infant Mortality.

Lord Robert Cecil (Hitchin, U.) asked the President of the Local Government Board if, having regard to the importance, especially at the present time, of taking steps to reduce infant mortality, he would consider the desirability of amending the Notification of Births Act, so as to confer an express power on local authorities to provide health visitors, maternity centres, and similar arrangements for promoting infant welfare?

Mr. Herbert Samuel reminded Lord Robert Cecil that the Government had undertaken to make substantial grants in aid of maternity centres and other agencies for infant welfare, which are approved by the Local Government Board. He continued :—

"It would, I think, be an advantage if the Notification of Births Act were amended in the way suggested in the question. Notifications are of little value unless they are followed up by health visiting and by the provision of advice and skilled assistance to mothers. The Act itself confers on local authorities no express power to do this work, and at present recourse has to be had to powers in other Acts which were not framed with infant welfare particularly in view. One result is that the powers of a county council adopting the Act differ from those of a district council. If it were shown that a small amending Bill, such as is suggested, would meet with general support, I should be glad to consider the early introduction of such a measure."

He promised to ascertain the views of members of the House as to the possibilities of introducing such a Bill.

Immature Spirits.

The Immature Spirits (Restriction) Bill was considered, as amended, read a third time, and passed.

Wednesday, May 19th.

Register of Women.

Mr. Snowden (Blackburn, Lab.) asked whether, in regard to the war register of women, and the entrance of women into new industries, the President of the Board of Trade was prepared to set up an advisory committee, which would include representatives of the organised women workers, to give counsel and assistance as to safeguards and conditions.

Mr. Runciman replied that the Department was in constant communication with representatives of various women's organisations, and he was of opinion that for the present this procedure was preferable to a formal committee.

French Women Workers.

Mr. W. Thorne (S. West Ham, Lab.) asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether he was aware that the firm of Vickers, of Barrow-in-Furness, were engaging French women for work, although the firm had on their books the names of many women residing in the district.

Dr. Macnamara (Secretary to the Admiralty) replied that the Admiralty had received no information on the subject, but that inquiries should be made.

Insanitary Rubbish.

Mr. Herbert Samuel stated that he was about to issue a circular to urban authorities urging them to do all in their power to prevent the accumulation of refuse in the neighbourhood of dwellings.

Organisation of our Food Supplies.

Mr. Prothero (Oxford University, U.) called attention to the need for organising our food supplies, which formed a very important part of our warlike preparations. The prices at which bread and wheat were sold might become a very serious factor in the war. For efficient organisation ordinary departmental action was not enough; the co-operation of all Departments of the State was essential.

It was not his wish to create any panic. He believed the farmers had 1,200,000 quarters of wheat; from Argentina, Canada, and India, and possibly Egypt, there was a sufficient quantity of wheat in sight, and in six weeks' time the new American harvest would be on the market. But there was the question of price to be considered. The Indian wheat was coming over under unprecedented conditions, and as it reached these shores it was sold at 67s. to 68s. a quarter. There was some opportunity for conflict between the financial interests of the British consumer and the Government of India, and he thought the arrangements made by that Government might have been more favourable to this country.

With regard to Egyptian corn, he asked whether the Government were preparing to earmark the surplus, as the Indian surplus had been earmarked, for the benefit of consumers here. It should be remembered that the most successful wheat corner ever effected was effected in Egypt. He wanted an assurance that the Egyptian and British Governments together were going to be their own "Joseph" for the benefit of the British consumer. As to the stock of wheat in this country, the corn bought by merchants and imported was unusually small, and there was an unusually small amount of wheat on passage to this country. The Government had bought largely, and they had discontinued buying so that the British corn merchant might resume his normal trade. But the quantity was unknown, and it was just that unknown quantity that made the British merchant anxious. Further, the corn merchant, the millers, and bakers were all living from hand to mouth, and the price of wheat rose as a result. Merchants felt that at any moment this quantity of wheat in the Government's hands might be thrown upon the market. They were entitled to information, for one could not expect merchants to meet future requirements unless they knew how far those requirements were already met.

The shortage of labour in many parts of the country had already affected agriculture materially. The dairy farmer found that he could not get labour; he sold his cows and retired from business, and less milk and higher prices were the consequences. The agricultural farmer, being unable to secure sufficient labour, reduced the area providing the food for his sheep, and the result was fewer sheep and dearer mutton.

Harvest Labour.

The harvests, unless the weather was ideal, had to be got in at high pressure. The heavier part of the work could not be done by either women or children. If farmers had any doubt that they were going to get in their crops of hay and clover they would graze the land, and we should be short of forage. Farmers were extremely anxious about getting their corn. If the Government could come to any arrangement with the War Office as to the release of some of the Territorials who refused Imperial service, let them announce it now: it would be very valuable to agriculture.

The meat supply was the most serious part of the problem. The high price of feeding stuffs had compelled farmers to sell every available animal, and meat had consequently been cheap. But that could not last. The stock of live animals had been brought down to a dangerously low point, and in future the price of feeding stuffs would send up the price of meat. The Board of Agriculture were probably considering whether they should not forbid or restrict the slaughter of immature animals during the veal and lamb season. They were probably also considering whether they should not prohibit the slaughter of in-calf cows and heifers, in-pig sows, and ewes of certain breeds of sheep.

Organisation of Imperial Resources.

Do what we would, the British farming industry could not feed the country. We must organise our Imperial resources. That could only be done by inter-departmental action and by communicating with the Governments, for instance, of the Australian Commonwealth, Canada, India, and Egypt. We wanted a promise from them that they would earmark for our use so much of the food supply as the national estimate showed that we wanted. It must be done not only for wheat, but for meat and for that large range of products, all of which we could obtain from some part of our Empire—maize, peas, beans, millet, linseed, oil seeds, palm nuts, and cocoanuts. We must organise our Imperial resources as well as our home resources, and it must be done at once.

WOMEN LIBERALS IN COUNCIL.

Under the chairmanship of Lady Aberconway, the annual meeting of the Women's Liberal Federation was held last week at Caxton Hall. Since the war broke out, party political activity has been entirely suspended by the Federation, and the energies and resources of its affiliated local associations have been devoted to practical relief work and to social problems arising out of the war. It was, therefore, with the subject of the organisation of women's work during the war, and kindred questions, that the annual meeting was mainly occupied. A resolution expressing the unalterable adherence of the Federation to the principles of Women's Suffrage was proposed from the chair, but no discussion upon it was permitted.

Army's Need for Women Cooks.

A strong protest was made against the badly-prepared food served out to our soldiers. Mrs. Alderton, of Colchester, declared that good food was so badly cooked that the men were often unable to eat it, and if it were not for the fact that in many places canteens were provided by private enterprise, men who were in huts or tents would literally starve. Many women who had volunteered for war service could cook for messes of 150 or 200 men, and this employment would prevent waste. So long as the domestic arrangements of the War Office were in the hands of men, she saw no chance of improvement.

Mrs. Alderton told an amusing story of a blacksmith who became a cook on joining the army, in order to add to his wages. On Christmas Day the soldiers, who struggled bravely through the meals he had prepared, afterwards made a collection for the cook, "because he had tried so hard." Miss Cartwright said that in the Aldershot camps men were given tea boiled in a tin in which stew had been served for dinner, and it was impossible to drink their tea unless they penetrated a surface of mutton grease.

The following resolution was unanimously passed :—

"That this Council is of opinion that the feeding of soldiers in camps and barracks would be more efficiently carried out if the co-operation of women were secured throughout the administration of this branch of military service. It also points out that the practice of serving the last meal to private soldiers at 4.30 is a direct incentive to their seeking further refreshment in public houses."

A plea was also made for women cooks in military hospitals. Lady Norman said that in her hospital, in France, the cooking was done under the supervision of trained lady cooks, with complete success.

War Work for Women.

Mrs. Runciman dealt with the question of war work for women, and pointed out that, if the country was going to mobilise its industrial resources to the full, it could not afford to leave the women out. The situation was still critical, and it was clear that, if the war was to be brought to a speedy end, it was necessary that a great effort should be made on the part of the whole nation. There were many ways in which the process of substituting women for men could be effected, but it must be a slow process. In the meantime, she urged women to offer themselves, if not for whole time, for half time, and she instanced how women were taking the tickets at small railway stations. The cleanliness of railway carriages had greatly improved since women had undertaken the work of men at railway termini. She did not see why women could not be used to check gas or electric light meters. A Scotswoman had offered to take the place of any member of Parliament, on either side. The real difficulty of the substitution of women's work for men's was the fear on the part of the trade unions that women would ultimately displace men ; but she did not believe the women would allow themselves to be used to undersell the labour of men.

Mrs. Grayson urged that a return should be obtained by the Government from all Government contractors of sub-contracts, and the rates of wages paid by the sub-contractors. She gave instances of women being paid 2½d. for finishing a pair of trousers, and 6d. for finishing an overcoat. These low prices, she alleged, were the fault, not of the Government, but of the sub-contractor. Lady Cowdray referred to the employment of women in agriculture, and Mrs. Broadley Reid gave particulars of the extent to which women did such work in Scotland.

A resolution, in the name of Mrs. Walter Runciman, was carried, suggesting that when women are paid by time, "wages equal to those paid to men should be given to women for equal value of work."

Women Police Constables.

It was unanimously decided to send to the Government a copy of a resolution passed by the meeting urging the appointment of women police constables, with powers equal to those of men constables.

British-born Wives of Aliens.

A resolution drawing the attention of the Government to the unsatisfactory position of British women living in this country who were the wives or widows of aliens, and expressing the opinion that so long as such women remained on British soil they should not by their marriage be entirely deprived of their rights of citizenship, was carried unanimously.

Child Welfare.

On the second day, the meeting discussed problems connected with maternity and child welfare. A resolution was passed welcoming the lead given by the Local Government Board and the Board of Education to the work of promoting the welfare of mothers and children, and urging the Women's Liberal Associations to secure the formation and maintenance of Maternity and Infant Welfare Centres in their own localities. The resolution also pointed out that, at a time when the war was causing such grievous loss of life, it was pre-eminently war work for women to safeguard the conditions and improve the health of the new generation.

WOMEN PATROLS.

We have received the following communication from the National Union of Women Workers :—

"From valuable experience it has gained during the last few months, and from the excellent result achieved, the Committee feels that it may put forward a strong recommendation for the appointment of paid permanent women in the place of the voluntary patrols. The Volunteer Patrols exist to carry out a patriotic duty, and the spirit which urges them to give their valuable time and strength grows to meet the special need of the day—the concentration of large numbers of troops. No one with experience can say that the streets would not be better always for the presence of Women Patrols, apart from this concentration of troops. But voluntary helpers, in many cases giving to this work the very last moments snatched from crowded days, cannot be expected to carry on patrolling work for an indefinite period. Consequently, as there are so few soldiers here now, we have asked our patrols to keep their badges and permits and to hold themselves in readiness for a rapid mobilisation should a large number of troops assemble in the town again. It has been satisfactory to note that the patrols consider they have gained an invaluable knowledge of street conditions, and have enjoyed the opportunity of helping in a very practical work. If, as a result of this experiment, Women Patrols might be established on a professional footing, we believe that a great step would be gained. In dealing with children under sixteen, particularly in respect to Section 18 of the Children Act, and in the intricate and difficult problems connected with the Social Evil, women officials seem not only desirable but an absolute necessity before the progress can be made."

WOMEN SUBSTITUTES IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Civil Service Commissioners have addressed a circular to each Government Department setting forth the conditions under which women clerks may be assigned for temporary service with a view to releasing officials of military age to serve with the colours. The terms are as follows :—

1. For typing, operating duplicating machines, and ordinary sorting or routine work, 18s.-20s. a week, with overtime at the rate of 6d. an hour.
2. For ordinary clerical work, 21s. to 25s. a week, with overtime at the rate of 7d. an hour.
3. For shorthand-typing, 26s.a week, with overtime at the rate of 9d.
4. For higher clerical and supervising work, 30s. a week, with overtime at the rate of 9d. an hour.

Male clerks employed as temporary substitutes are paid 31s. 6d. a week and the inferior rates offered to women are exciting considerable indignation. The various women's associations who are helping the Board of Trade in recruiting women for war service strongly insist that women should be paid at the same rate as the men they replace, and in this they are supported by the Trade Unions. It is feared that the bad example set by the Government will be used by outside employers to exploit women's labour.

WOMEN ON EMERGENCY COMMITTEES.

Closely following on the Deputation of Women on May 7th, introduced to the Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire by the Hon. Mrs. Fordham, comes the welcome news that she has received from him, saying that he has nominated her and Miss Sargant (Girton) as members of the Central Emergency Committee for the County, and has had letters sent out in his name suggesting, too, that the Chairmen of Local Committees should add women to the Committees.

Child Welfare.

The Child and the Nation. Grace M. Paton. pp. 139. (Student Christian Movement. 1s. net.)
The Juvenile Court and the Community. Thomas D. Eliot. pp. 234. (Macmillan. 5s. 6d. net.)
How Shall we Answer our Little Ones? Edith Attlee. (National British Women's Temperance Association. 1d.)
The Story of the Hebrew Patriarchs. Mrs. Frederick Green. pp. 171. (Methuen. 1s. 6d. net.)
Told in Gallant Deeds: A Child's History of the War. Mrs. Belloc Lowndes. pp. 260. (Nisbet. 5s. net.)

When we are tempted to bewail the slow progress of reforms affecting children, it is consoling to remember how much has been done in the last eighty years. Mrs. Paton tells us that "in 1833 the death sentence was pronounced upon a child who broke a pane of glass and stole two pennyworth of paint." That public opinion could acquiesce in such a sentence is inconceivable to-day, and this at once proves to us that a tremendous step has been taken towards the ultimate recognition of the duty of the State to children, and the importance of children to the State.

Just before the outbreak of war the Local Government Board issued a circular outlining a comprehensive scheme for the care of expectant mothers, and of children from birth to school age, and offering a grant of 50 per cent. of the cost to local authorities or voluntary agencies which would undertake to put into practice the whole or any part of the scheme. It cannot be too strongly urged that this should be done throughout the country. Since 1908 the movement for the medical inspection and treatment of children in the elementary schools has been backed by law, and the results obtained have amply justified this step. Two years earlier the efforts of voluntary workers to deal with children who were insufficiently fed were crowned with success by the passing of the Education (Provision of Meals) Act. Experiments in open-air schools, the provision of open spaces, the work of the Country Holiday Fund and kindred organisations, are gradually achieving great improvements in the health of the children. The Boy Scout movement, and organised school games are leading the way to the foundation of a saner, healthier, and more disciplined spirit among boys, and the growing recognition of the necessity for the physical training of girls should have widespread influence in improving the physique of coming generations. Careful inspection of housing accommodation and sanitary arrangements, enforcement of the Compulsory Notification of Diseases Act, or of Acts guarding against the adulteration of food, will have far-reaching effects on the health of the community, for the bad conditions attendant on failure to insist upon these measures affects all classes of society.

The care of the child who has left school is of great importance. Juvenile Advisory Committees at the Labour Exchanges, and voluntary Apprenticeship Associations, now exist to warn children of the danger of entering blind-alley occupations, and to help them in their choice of a trade.

Mrs. Paton has written an excellent little text-book dealing with many of the problems indicated above. She lays stress upon the increased responsibility now imposed by common consent on the parents, and on the difficulties which this creates in poor families, where the necessity of obeying the authorities frequently forces the mother to live beyond her means. The value of the book is enhanced by the inclusion of "questions for investigation." Those who have been deterred from efforts to help in solving the problems of social life by the difficulty of finding out what the individual can do in these directions will find Mrs. Paton's suggestions helpful and thought-provoking. Her book is intended for use in study circles, as well as for private reading, and the questions for discussion given in an appendix should be useful in this connection.

The work of the Juvenile Court is still in its infancy in England, so it is particularly interesting to read Dr. Eliot's careful study of this institution in America, where, in the opinion of some people, it has passed through the period when it was of most service to the community, and has now come to the stage when it should either be merged in a Court of Domestic Relations, or become a link in the chain of a school system. A glance at "The Juvenile Court and the Community" shows how far ahead of us America is in the whole theory of and provision for dealing with the child delinquent. We are just beginning experiments which may in time resemble those which are drawing to a conclusion in the United States, and a careful study of the results obtained there should enable us to avoid some of the pitfalls which have hindered the complete success of a system which has undoubtedly proved itself of great value in many respects.

The three remaining writers on our list deal more or less consciously with what the child should be taught about the subjects of which they treat.

Mrs. Attlee pleads for greater frankness in speaking to children about the facts of life.

Mrs. Green has made a successful attempt to interpret the results of modern Biblical criticism as applied to the Book of Genesis, and to re-tell the "Stories of the Dawn" in a simple and interesting way.

The question of what children should be told about the war is a serious one, when we consider that their attitude to the problems of war and peace will help to shape the destinies of the nations. Mrs. Lowndes "has endeavoured to show by force of contrast that savagery and brutality are not of the essence of war." Whether it is wise to point so unwaveringly to "the glorious side of the shield" is a matter for individual opinion, but no one can fail to be stirred by this record of gallant deeds.

M. M. McA.

Correspondence.

THE ISSUE BEFORE THE COUNCIL MEETING.

Madam,—The letter from the resigning members of Executive published last week makes perfectly clear, if it were not clear before, what the real issue is that will be decided at the Council meeting. It is the question whether the Union is to remain what it has always been, a Union of persons holding all kinds of opinions on political, social, and religious questions, united only by the common bond of a belief in the political emancipation of women; or whether it is to become a Union of certain persons who happen to share not only that particular belief but a number of beliefs about other questions which seem to them closely associated with, or even fundamentally implicated in, the question of women's emancipation.

If we accept the second solution, it is quite clear that the number of these "other questions" may be indefinitely enlarged in the future. To-day it is the idea of "public right as the governing factor in the relation of States" that seems vital to the seceding members. To-morrow it may be adult suffrage, or endowment of maternity, or state ownership of the instruments of production, distribution, and exchange. It would be possible, I think, to bring arguments quite as cogent as any that they have brought to prove that these reforms, and a great many besides, are bound up with the question of feminism. We all want the vote, not as a sort of mascot on which we have irrationately set our hearts, but because it is for all of us both a symbol and a means towards other ends. Unfortunately, the moment we try to define what those other ends are, we break up into a number of groups, each of which conceives them differently.

The question which now confronts us is whether we are going to allow one of the groups, which happens to be very large and deservedly influential, to capture the Union in the interests of their particular sect, or whether we are going to keep up its catholic simplicity of purpose. One thing everyone will admit: We must abandon the hope which the majority of us cherished at the time of the last Council meeting, of finding a "greatest common measure" of opinion on which we could all agree and act with regard to the questions of war and peace. We can agree, indeed, on general principles, but the moment we seek to interpret these principles into action, deep cleavages of opinion show themselves, and have already resulted in splitting the Executive into two halves. It is obvious that the same result may happen in the Societies if the experiment is persisted in. It may be said that it will happen any way; that the seceding members resigned, not because the majority went too far, but because it would not go far enough; that refusal to take up the attitude which they demand of us may be as fatal to the unity of the Union as acquiescence. That may be so for the moment, while tempers are deeply stirred. But I believe that in the long run the good sense of most constitutional Suffragists will show them that there is room and need in the country for an organism which stands for the principles of feminism on which we are all agreed; that those of us who wish to work for other ends can do so through other agencies; that it would not be statesmanlike nor indeed, to put it plainly, even honourable to wreck a great Union which has been built up by the life work of many women, in order that it may achieve a particular end, merely because we are not allowed to divert it to other ends, which seem to us for the time to be of greater importance.

We must of necessity abandon the vision (if we knew our own sex so little as ever to cherish it) of womanhood united on behalf of peace and goodwill, as manifested in certain specified ways in European statesmanship. Let us at any rate not exhibit to the world the unseemly spectacle of a great body of women once united, dissolving into groups which will inevitably be divided not only by diversities of opinion, but by bitter memories of broken understandings or violate allegiances.

Eleanor F. Rathbone.

Madam,—Some of us are no doubt looking forward with a little dread to the Council meeting in June. Can it be that even yet we have not learned that a resolution in the form of a pious platitude is neither a helpful nor an effective practical guide to conduct? As long as we are human, we shall probably want to express ourselves in terms of the ideal—terms of vague aspiration which are of eternal value but lack finger-post guidance for immediate direction. But if we *must* have these resolutions, do let us guard ourselves against their being understood to imply a certain definite immediate line of action, unless the proposed line of action is definitely stated. Such a use of such a resolution leads invariably to confused disappointment, to some one, disappointment so perplexing as even to suggest that the familiar artifice of dust-throwing has been used to divert vision from the real point at issue. In effect, if not in intention, it is dishonest.

At the last Council meeting it was obvious that the great majority of delegates were possessed by a great longing to deliver their souls in general terms on the subject of their ardent horror of war, and belief in peace. They therefore voted in favour of a general resolution to that effect. What they failed to see was that it was possible for the general pronouncement to cover very differing opinions as to immediate lines of action.

Now my immediate desire is to point out that as far as I am concerned—and I think I may be speaking for other members of the Union as well—the letter of the "Resigning Members" in your issue of May 14th brings us once again to the same point, and by this time it really is a point of despair. For, what is the immediate practical line of advance the signatories advocate, as over against the general hope of "recognition of mutual rights" towards which all our faces are turned? What is their idea of immediate propaganda, and international feminine discussion? And to what will the Council commit itself should it consent to this declaration of its fundamental principles? It is much to be hoped that some terminological precision will be a feature of this Council. The Council—an unwieldy body, it is true—may therefore be slow and stupid; but experience seems to prove that even an Executive may be sorely tried when it comes to translate into action its own resolutions.

Margaret Ross.

MANCHESTER'S RESOLUTIONS FOR THE COUNCIL MEETING.

MADAM,—We, the undersigned, wish to point out to the Societies in the Union our reasons for not supporting the resolutions for the Council meeting which have been published in THE COMMON CAUSE, and sent round to the Societies in the name of Miss Margaret Ashton and others. We urge that every Society in the Union should consider what the official co-operation of the National Union with any other Society which has Peace and Suffrage upon its programme would involve. We think it would be fatal both to our independence of action and to our unity as an organisation. The result of opening the door to such co-operation would be that the different Societies in the Union, and even the Union as a whole, would be giving their support to the propaganda of Societies which might be working for many other objects besides Peace (objects on which there was no agreement in the Union), and might even be working for those by numerous and mutually contradictory methods.

As for discussions with women of other nations, we are eager to resume them through the operations of our own International Woman Suffrage Alliance as soon as it is possible for a really representative Congress to be called.

Finally, we wish to take this opportunity of saying that we do not consider ourselves justified in resigning our membership of the Executive Committee and offering ourselves for re-election at the approaching Council meeting. Since our election in February we have endeavoured to carry out the instructions of the Council as expressed in a series of resolutions difficult of interpretation, and have no reason to think that the Union as a whole desires our resignation.

MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT. HELENA AUERBACH.
EVELYN M. L. ATKINSON C. D. RACKHAM.

ARE IDEALS SOMETIMES DANGEROUS?

MADAM,—It is said that the demand for Women's Suffrage and the demand for peace have the same root principle; right is might, generally called justice. The paradox of the situation lies in the fact that the cause of justice has been a prolific cause of fighting all down the centuries. The question of the emancipation of slaves was very similar to that of the emancipation of women, and it brought not peace, but a sword. The Church, in the mystic age, called itself "militant," till it should be "triumphant"—pregnant words, of which the sense has been sadly obscured. Is it not a fact that peace, like justice from which it is born, has to be fought for? If disturbers of the peace are never in the interests of peace to be resisted, it seems to me that the world would be overrun by disturbers of the peace, and we should be reduced to a state of anarchy. I have always understood that anarchy is idealistic as long as it is purely speculative, but I think we shall all hesitate to make it a practical question. Is it not a fact that ideals are dangerous, if applied in practice before the time is ripe for them?

What many members of the N.U.W.S.S. want to know is to what peace resolutions are likely to commit them. We all believe in peace, but it can hardly be to the interests of a Women's Suffrage Society to commit itself to propaganda upon lines that have no relation to practical possibilities, and would be dangerous if they had. It would cover us with derision, and we should be written down as a danger to the community. This would be hardly to the interests of a Suffrage Society.

A MEMBER OF THE N.U.W.S.S.

THE REDEMPTION OF BELGIUM.

MADAM,—Mrs. Marks, in a letter published in THE COMMON CAUSE of May 14th, gave it as her opinion that the only way for Belgium to be freed is "to drive out the invader." She admitted that in this matter the Belgians are the best judges, and stated that "they know that if we cease to fight out their quarrels on the soil of Belgium it will be because all hope for her is over."

Mrs. Marks is wrong in her estimate of Belgian opinion. One of those very Belgian delegates to the Hague Congress, whom she herself describes as having gone there expressly to protest against any peace that should not restore Belgium as a nation, used these words to an English delegate: "There is not a man or a woman in Belgium who does not think that such a peace as you have described in the Congress is the only chance for the resurrection of Belgium." Such a peace would, of course, be on more or less the lines suggested by Mrs. Swanwick in the article that provoked Mrs. Marks.

But whatever the issue of the war, there is no likelihood that Belgium will remain in the possession of Germany at the end of it. That even official Germany is coming to see this is evident from Herr Dernburg's admissions in America on this subject. And the Social Democrats of Germany would not allow it for a moment. If Bebel and the elder Liebknecht were ready to go to prison as a protest against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, thousands of Germans would be willing now to suffer imprisonment as a protest against the annexation of Belgium. The German women who dared so much the other day to attend the Congress at the Hague, the German women who went to the Socialist Women's Conference at Berne (which is described in this month's *Labour Woman*), and the thousand German women who made a demonstration against the war outside the Reichstag buildings in Berlin on March 18th—all these, and the great force of German public opinion which must lie behind them, join with the other nations in demanding a peace which shall make all possible reparation to the martyred Belgians.

It is in working for such a peace, and not in urging a further and far more deadly devastation of Belgian soil, that we show our "true concern" not only for Belgium but for the world.

A. M. TAYLOR.

M. SABATIER'S LETTER.

MADAM,—However conscientiously I try to fulfil my duty as a reviewer, my judgments must proceed from my personal beliefs, and lose in truth so far as they are affected by passing emotion. If, in the two sentences I devoted to M. Sabatier's letter, Mrs. Fawcett catches an accent of disdain, I am truly sorry for it. I could not read such a letter without an emotion which I seem to have distorted in the endeavour to suppress it. It is the same emotion that I have felt for the recent pronouncements of Eucken, Haeckel, Harnack, and Maeterlinck. In all these men, as in the author of the "Life of St. Francis," there is something I love and honour. They have gained European reputation by their powerful interpretation of the ideals of Europe. Now they all talk of ideals as merely national possessions. Why must Harnack countenance the devastation of Belgium, or Sabatier preach war to the lovers of St. Francis? They do not do these things without violence to the truths they themselves have stood for. Their recent writings are lofty enough in sentiment, and make good newspaper articles, but they are artistically indifferent and insignificant of their authors. I deplore them as I reverence genius, and wish for them the kind oblivion that now covers Victor Hugo's declamations to the populace of Paris.

This, Madam, is the reason for the opinion expressed in my review. But you have rightly estimated the relative importance of Mrs. Fawcett's opinion and mine by republishing M. Sabatier's letter.

P. A. M.

[A criticism of M. Sabatier's letter appears on p. 111.—ED., C.C.]

THE HAGUE CONGRESS AND THE COUNCIL MEETING.

MADAM,—I should like to reply in a few words to Miss Courtney's letter. In answering Mr. Armstrong on May 7th, I attacked nobody's character; I merely summarised from THE COMMON CAUSE all that I had been able to learn from it about the inception and arrangements of the Women's Congress at the Hague.

Miss Courtney now tells us, what nobody could have guessed, or even expected to guess, and what certainly I did not know—*i.e.*, that by a very singular coincidence no sooner had the Council risen on February 6th than Miss Macmillan received a telegram from Holland bringing news of a projected International Congress, of which no one had previously heard.

It is perhaps difficult to understand why a few words explaining that this rather surprising coincidence had occurred should not have been communicated long ago to THE COMMON CAUSE.

MARY LOWNDES.

[We fail to understand why an incident, which has caused neither surprise nor concern to anyone but Miss Lowndes, should have been reported in THE COMMON CAUSE.—ED., C.C.]

MADAM,—Mrs. Oliver Strachey is also "a very inaccurate reader." She says: "There are people who, like Mr. Armstrong, say that Mrs. Fawcett did not mistake the wishes of the Council, but deliberately disregarded them, because of her private views." There is nothing in either of my letters which warrants such an allegation against me. My endeavour was to show, on the contrary, that Mrs. Fawcett *did* "mistake the wishes of the Council," and that she failed disastrously to realise how directly those wishes conflicted with "her private views." With the rest of Mrs. Strachey's letter I entirely agree.

To avoid further misconstruction, let me add that while I certainly accuse Mrs. Strachey of misrepresenting me, I do not dream of suggesting that she does so "deliberately."

GEO. G. ARMSTRONG.

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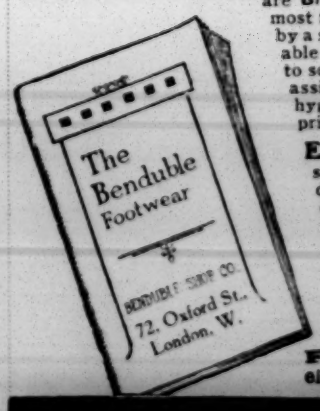

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The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 52,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. At this great national crisis, however, they have for the time suspended their ordinary political activities, in order to put themselves and their Union at the service of those who are organising the relief of distress caused by the war.

On Thrift.

If you want to kill a virtue, isolate it from the running stream of life. Thrift has been so isolated. It is regarded merely as an inherent capacity for saving, which most of us thank heaven we were not born with. It is felt, however, to be a virtue very proper to women, and also to all classes of society other than our own. "The wastefulness of the poor" is a constant complaint of the wealthy, and "the extravagance of the rich" is an offence to the workers. As to women, "thrifty" is an adjective surely coined to qualify "housewife." If a business man piles up savings, we prefer to call him "substantial," a shopkeeper is "prosperous," and a working man is "well-to-do." The woman is "thrifty" or "frugal," and this not when she makes much of her life, but when she pours forth her energies on paring and scraping, and turning and darning. So thrift droops and dies among us.

Now, surely, thrift, properly so-called, is not the art of saving alone, but the art of thriving. It is the capacity for attaining to well-being without leakage of energy, it is the marshalling of resources so that every ounce of material is transmuted into force. Emerson gave a striking definition of prudence as "God taking thought for oxen"; he saw prudence as the application of spiritual power to lowly uses, and he repudiates "a prudence which adores the Rule of Three, which never subscribes, which never gives, which seldom lends, and asks but one question of any project—"Will it bake bread?" "This," he says, "is a disease like a thickening of the skin until the vital organs are destroyed." Here, then, is the whole trouble. Thrift is unpopular, because, in its deep isolation from life, it is occupied in little specific acts of saving, not in the one great act of wise living. At best, it just enables us to muddle through, not to go forward with vigour and strenuousness. In war time this failure in thrift is recognised and deplored. A world at war throws thrift to the winds, and when its resources strain to breaking-point, it turns in desperation to its non-combatants, above all to its women, and implores them to practice economy. How to be thriving in war time! There is irony in the problem; but already women have contributed something very substantial to its solution. Not that their thriftiest acts are always regarded as thrift! Maternity work, the care of infants, medical work, health visiting, nursing at home and abroad, patrol work, provision for recreation, and general watchfulness over the interests of women, girls and children, all these are forms of thrift quite as surely as cookery demonstrations and the study of food values. In every one of these ways, countless multitudes of women, all the world over, have been hard at work since August last, in a despairing effort to stop up the awful leakage of war. They are fighting against desperate odds, but they will fight to the end, and the more scope they are allowed, the greater their success will be. Already this is recognised, and women are trusted increasingly. Many hospitals are entirely in their hands. Just now we are all asked to husband our resources to the uttermost; that, again, is a question for women, who will instantly recognise that there are families for whom "more meat" would be sounder economy than "less meat," while large numbers would flourish exceedingly on simpler fare. Another way in which women can help the nation to adjust its resources with discrimination is by serving, so far as they may, on those bodies which distribute allowances of any sort, or deal with the lives of women and

children. That priceless time and energy should still be wasted on endless deputations and demands for the adequate representation of women on all such bodies is just one of those forms of extravagance which the nation cannot afford to-day. But thrift has a further significance for women. It means forethought and wisdom of a yet more practical order. The end of the war may seem daily to recede; nevertheless, the end will come, and it is against that day of exhaustion as well as for the present moment, that some women at least are already exercising forethought, and making careful provision. We need give only two instances—those who are now entering upon medical training for service in future years, and those who are pondering questions of lasting peace, seeking solutions, and promoting goodwill with a view to ending for ever that most gigantic crime against thrift and well-being, of which every war in history is the embodiment.

National Food Economy.

THE HOUSEHOLD PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION.

A meeting of the Fabian Women's Group was held in the Fabian Hall on Wednesday, May 19th, with Mr. Emil Davies in the chair.

Miss Atkinson advocated the adoption of large scale households, a title which she preferred to that of Co-operative households. She thought that household management should be carried on scientifically, in the same way as factories were conducted. In large scale industries, the division of labour was organised and hours were regulated, which led to a saving of labour and also to better work. Specially constructed machinery could be used, which would not be possible in small scale industries; work could be carried on under skilled supervision, and one piece of work could be dovetailed into another. The care of a house and children was one of the most important and responsible occupations, and needed really expert skill and knowledge; yet it was largely undertaken by untrained women, who often had no aptitude for it, and often disliked it.

She considered that the position of the majority of married women to-day was that of the working man before the industrial revolution. They were, in a way, serfs, in so much that they were expected to perform a certain piece of work for which no fixed payment was received.

In most households no use was made of machinery worth speaking about. Mistresses as a rule were unskilled in general organisation, unable to keep accounts, unskilled supervisors, and lacking in technical capacity. Households were run on the same lines to-day as they were a hundred years ago, with very little improvement. It ought to be possible to find some means of introducing large-scale methods into housekeeping, and if care and intelligence were used, to combine all requirements of the family without introducing barrack or hotel life. We wanted the formation of communities which would be able to take full value of mechanical efficiency, to have the advantages of high-scale industries combined with simplicity, comfort, and privacy. It ought to be possible for families to have separate dwelling-houses with hot water laid on, vacuum cleaning, and skilled service. Food should be served from a central kitchen, to be partaken of either in the family dwelling-house, or served at separate tables in the common dining-room. Attached to such an establishment should be a place for children, where proper skilled care would be available.

Mrs. McKillop followed Miss Atkinson, and spoke of the sociological aspect of the domestic servant. She said that the principal objection to domestic service was the status of the servant, and drew attention to the large amount of personal service which was expected from a servant in this country, comparing the duties with those of a servant in other countries. In America the domestic servant was an expert, and gave very little personal service. She deprecated the composite character of the average servant in a middle-class household—the cook-general, who often did the work of two servants—and thought that only in large households would the servant get the status she desired. In institutions, hotels, and well organised large households, as a rule, the servant was an expert, and her duties were defined.

The solution of the problem might lie in guilds, which could be formed by the servants themselves. From these guilds, daily maids might be sent out; they could wear a uniform, and could attain some sort of decent status. She advocated the establishment of clubs to which resident servants could belong, and which eventually might develop into residential hostels where arrangements could be made to send out servants for every kind of work.

DEMONSTRATIONS FOR WORKING WOMEN.

The Guildford Suffrage Society has just completed a series of the National Food Fund's Economy Demonstrations. A set of six lectures for mistresses and cooks, and six for working women, were given at the Technical Institute, Guildford, which was lent by the Education Committee. The mistresses and cooks' demonstrations were held on Friday mornings, from 10.30 to 12, the charge being 10s. for the course of six, and were fairly well attended. Those for working women were on Friday afternoons, from 2.30 to 4. These were most popular, and the attendance varied from twenty to thirty. The women showed great interest and appreciation, tried the dishes between the classes, and asked questions about them. They seemed especially interested in the soup made from scraps usually thrown away; also in various ways of using up cold meat and in salads made of pieces of cold cooked vegetables.

The hay box fireless cooker aroused their enthusiasm, and several of them procured sugar boxes at once and made cookers for themselves. One of them said that it had made the whole difference to her work on washing day. She prepared the mid-day dinner at 8 o'clock in the morning, before she began her washing, brought it to the boil on the gas stove, and then put it in the hay box and thought no more of it until her husband came in for his dinner at one, when a hot and perfectly cooked meal was ready for him. On the day of the last demonstration, all the women thanked the lecturer and said what an enormous help the classes had been to them. These lectures were free, but it is thought that the women would have preferred to pay a small fee, and that it would be advisable for anyone arranging classes to charge 1s. for the course.

The Society arranged another set of lectures for mistresses and cooks, and a set for working women, at Bramley, and these were equally successful. It seems that the National Food Fund demonstrations supply a real need and are tremendously appreciated by the working women.

HOW TO INCREASE THE FOOD SUPPLY.

The Joint Food Supply Committee of Associated Women's Societies (such as the Women's Industrial Council, the Fabian Women's Group, and various women's Trade Unions) are issuing an appeal to women in rural districts to help in conserving the food supply. A woman's deputation asked the Board of Agriculture to establish a cheap motor-mail service to call at every village each evening for hampers of produce destined for the central markets. Such a scheme, it is thought, would greatly assist the cottage producers, who have, perhaps, only a few pots of honey or a couple of dozen eggs, to dispose of their goods. An arrangement of this sort has long been asked for by agricultural societies, without result; but the Board of Agriculture has now informed the women that such a scheme could, no doubt, be arranged if there is a general demand for it.* The women also suggest the formation of evening classes to teach the best methods of fruit preserving, poultry-rearing, dairy-work, &c., and these are already being formed, aided by expert teachers from the Women's Agricultural Colleges.

"FACTS FOR PATRIOTS."

The National Food Reform Association (178, St. Stephen's House, Westminster Bridge, S.W.) has issued a useful little book, "Facts for Patriots" (price 3d.), dealing chiefly with the part vegetables and fruit should take in the diet, and giving the best ways of preparing and cooking them. The value of sugar and bread is also dealt with, and the need for a Pure Food Act is urged.

"HALF ITS CITIZENS."

A meeting organised by the Liverpool Branch of the Federation of University Women was held recently at the University, to discuss "Some Professional Careers for Women." The Vice-Chancellor, in closing the meeting, made some observations on women's service to the nation, which are well worth quoting:—"As long as a State used only one-half of its citizens for social, economic, or public service, it was weak where it might be strong, and poor where it might be rich. The opposition that still remained was due not so much to selfishness as to sentiment, which was often equally hard and unreasoning. The prejudices of women themselves must also be overcome. The question of finance was difficult, but it ought to be recognised that a girl's claims were no less important than those of a boy. The best endowment of a daughter was not money but education."

* The suggestion is made that the drivers, packers, and porters might be women.

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Answering the Call.

A year ago Brighton station was thronged with pleasure seekers, but to-day it is transformed. It is making history. Instead of the long trains filled with holiday folk, long trains of wounded come gliding in; skilful orderlies tenderly lift the stretchers into the waiting ambulances which drive rapidly to the military hospitals. Later in the day, long trains steam out of the station carrying sturdy British soldiers to fill the gaps in the firing line. It is all done very quietly, for English people are noisy over their games and holidays, but they never attract attention to themselves when they are doing to their utmost their duty to their King and country. It is "men only" for the trenches, but when the equally deadly but more subtle enemy of disease is to be fought, women also take their place in the forefront of danger.

Ever since the war began the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies has done notable work in equipping and sending out hospital units composed of women; therefore a thrilling incident that took place at Brighton station on Thursday, April 29th, will be of special interest to them.

It was like most events that take place there, very quiet, almost unnoticeable except to those who knew; just a group of friends and well-wishers gathered round a khaki-clad lady who wore on her arm a blue band with a red cross on it, as did two of her companions. The little party made the usual remarks heard on station platforms until it was time for the passengers to take their seats. Then there was a moment of tension, a flutter of handkerchiefs, and a chorus of good-byes as the train slipped off on its way to Southampton. The khaki-clad lady was Dr. Helen Boyle (a member of the N.U.W.S.S.), who, with Miss Walters and Miss Thackeray, was on her way to the Anglo-Serbian Hospital at Vrangatcka Banja.

Settling in Hove in 1897, Dr. Boyle practically founded and became senior physician of the Nervous Branch of the Lady Chichester Hospital; a hospital that ought to be more widely known among those interested in women's work, as it is doing such excellent work in all its branches—the Dispensary and the much needed Medical and Surgical Branch in Ditchling Road as well as the Branch for Nervous Diseases. The last named, however, is of special interest, as it is, at present, the only hospital of its kind in England. After qualifying, Dr. Boyle spent some time as Resident in a County Asylum and afterwards became physician in a Medical Mission in a part of London from whence many of her asylum patients had come. Here she gained knowledge of the conditions under which these women lived; to use her own expression, "saw the asylum patients in the making." Realising their strain and anxiety, she also realised that a bottle of medicine and the injunction not to worry was in some cases, to put it mildly, inadequate. When she settled in Hove, she again came across many early nervous cases among the patients who attended the "Lady Doctors'" Dispensary; and her accumulated experiences at length took shape in the second branch of the hospital.

Many a poor woman suffers from nervous strain, owing to overwork or lack of food, which again is often owing to lack of an adequate wage. While not eligible for an ordinary hospital, she is in need of careful treatment. It is essential that she should be taken away from her usual surroundings. Such cases are admitted to the Nervous Branch of the Lady Chichester Hospital; its aim being to restore to a useful place in the world just such invalids, valuable people, being often mothers of families or breadwinners on whom the comfort of the house depends. How much such a hospital was needed is shown by the yearly reports: applications for admission being received from every part of England and Wales, and occasionally from Ireland. Begun in a small house in Roundhill Crescent, it soon became necessary to enlarge its accommodation, and in 1912 the present house at 70, Brunswick Place, Hove, was opened. Here there are thirty-three beds, yet there is always a long list of patients waiting for admission.

But to-day, there are so many needing medical help. It has become a question as to whose needs are greatest, therefore, to those who knew her it was not a surprise to hear that Dr. Boyle had answered the call for help from Serbia, and had joined the Royal Free Hospital Unit there. Because time was valuable, she did not wait for a large band of helpers, but, as soon as the essentials were obtained, went with her two companions hoping others would follow later. These essentials, according to instructions received from the Anglo-Serbian Hospital, were a fresh disinfector, a Horsfalls' destructor, a Mackenzie spray, a Climax spray, and several insecticides, for the fight against typhus is, to a great extent, a fight against the lice that carry

the disease. What a veritable plague they are those of us in England can hardly realise, but the doctors and nurses find it necessary to wear bandages soaked in camphor round their neck, wrists, and ankles, to keep the insects away.

By a happy accident I had tea with Dr. Boyle the day before she left Brighton, and saw the presents and mascots sent to her by friends of more than one country and of various beliefs. There was one, a scientific mascot, in which she had the utmost faith; this was a large tin of jelly-like compound called vermi jelly. It embodies the result of much labour and research on the part of the pathologist at the Lister Institute, and is infallible. Then there were the uniforms to be seen. A khaki skirt and coat with shoulder straps on which were the letters A.S.H. (Anglo-Serbian Hospital); and for the "disinfector," Miss Thackeray, a special working dress, which completely covered her and was suggestive of a diver's dress without the breathing tubes. A welcome addition to the equipment was a serviceable light-running motor; as both Miss Thackeray and Miss Walters have drivers' certificates this will be invaluable.

Questions about the transport, "Nevasca," could not be answered; full knowledge of the route being one of the secrets of the War Office. Even those who went with the party to Southampton were not allowed on board, so nothing further could be learned except that comfortable cabins amidships had been allotted to the doctor and her party, and that letters would be sent out once a fortnight by a King's Messenger.

A telegram announced their safe arrival at Malta; there the party left the transport, and after a few days' delay travelled by cargo boat to Salonica, which was reached on Thursday, May 20th. No further news has been received, so we must leave them journeying to their perilous task.

The Government which denies women the vote does not deny them the right to sacrifice their health and even their lives to aid their country and her Allies. Surely when this terrible war is over the same Government will realise that to enfranchise women will be the only fitting acknowledgment of the splendid work they have done in this hour of need.

A. H. Bennett.

SHEFFIELD MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Madam,—Attention has been directed of late to the increasing demand for medical women. In considering the facilities offered for training them, the newer Universities in the industrial towns of the North of England have tended to be overlooked. Sheffield University, for example, has an admirably equipped Medical Department, with up-to-date laboratories and museums. Wide clinical experience can be obtained in the various city hospitals, where the students are regularly instructed by a distinguished group of medical and surgical specialists. The cost of living is lower than in London, and, owing to their smaller numbers, students receive more attention than in older and more developed schools. It is also worth noticing that a number of local appointments are open to medical women.

Lettice Fisher.

N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Dr. Alice Hutchinson has been busy tending British wounded. She writes to the headquarters in Edinburgh: "The censor is said to be severe, so I cannot give you some details which would have interested and amused you. Discretion is the better part of valour." A wire announces that she was to leave Malta last Sunday for Salonika.

Mrs. Harley writes:—

"General de Toray paid us a short visit yesterday; he is very much interested in our scheme. He was much amused to see that we had already commandeered a number of tables lent to us by a marchand de vin, and told us he did not think there could have been anything to lend from the whole town, as there had been such a demand from other hospitals."

The National Union is at the present time supporting 800 beds in France and Serbia, but further help is urgently required to carry on the work of our units. Subscriptions very gratefully received either by Miss S. E. S. Mair, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, or the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Laurie, Red House, Greenock. Cheques to be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland." Contributions for the London Unit should be sent to Lady Cowdray, 16, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.

The Welsh Societies are providing an excellent motor ambulance.

Gifts in kind, as follows, will be gratefully received by Miss S. E. S. Mair, at 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, or by Miss Hunter, Equipment Sec., London Society, 58, Victoria Street, S.W. They should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the donors:—

Bed jackets, dressing-gowns, bedroom slippers, pyjamas (flannel and cotton), day shirts (flannel and cotton), blankets (old and new), draw sheets, feather pillows, sheets, towels of all sorts, pillow cases, helpless case shirts, pants, vests, hot-water bottles (rubber), hot-water bottle covers.

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SOCKS.

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N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital.

Further List of Donations.

	£	s.	d.
Forward as per list published	30,155	15	7
War Relief Com. of the Two Churches of the New Jerusalem, Glasgow, per Herbert Swift, Esq., 328, Woodlands Road (Serbia)	1	10	0
Per Active Service Fund, N.U.W.S.S.:—Bolton W.S.S., Proceeds of American Tea, per Mrs. Frank Taylor (£26), (Serbia) (£1) (£27), Ilkley W.S.S. (£10), Miss S. Emily Jones (£10), Mrs. E. Barker (£5), Mrs. Roberts (£5), Miss Dora Nusey (£5), Miss Duffin (£5), Pupils and Staff of Stand Grammar School (£5), West Dorset W.S.S. (£3) (Serbia), Mrs. Smyth (£2 2s.) (Serbia), Miss L. W. Clibran (£2 2s.), Lowestoft W.S.S. (£2 2s.), Miss Lupton (£1 1s.), Mrs. Crookendan (£1 1s.), Mrs. Edmund Procter (£1), Miss G. Bradshaw (£1 1s), Miss Maude Bailey (10s.), Children of the Top Class St. George's School, Kensington (10s.) (Serbia), Mrs Curwen (7s. 6d), Mrs. A. R. Stamp (2s. 6d.) (Serbia), Mrs. Barton (1s.) (Serbia) ...	86	19	0
Paisley Serbian Flag Day, per Archd. Gardner, Esq., Jr. Hon. Sec., 3, County-pl., Paisley (Serbia)	730	3	6
Collection at Meeting, per Provost Sutherland, Galashiels	18	8	7
Wm. Cowan, Sec. Lieut., R.G.A., Alva	1	0	0
Dr. Archd. Cowan, Alva ...	5	0	0
Mrs. Walker, 8, Merchiston Gdns., Edinburgh	1	0	0
Miss Macdonald, Craigmount, Dick-pl. Edinburgh (Serbia)	1	0	0
Collected in Whithorn and Glasserton Parishes, per Mrs Brown, Callender Ho., Whithorn, Wigtown (Serbia) ...	7	0	0
Miss Porteous, Beach Cott., Davidson's Mains (Serbia and France)		10	0
Mrs. Helen Anderson, Town Farm, Earlstown, Berwickshire (Serbia)	1	0	0
Mrs. Savery, The Cottage, Harrogate, £5; Misses A & B. Sibley, Flock Ho., Taunton (£2) (Serbia)	7	0	0
Miss Ross, 1, Randolph-pl., Edinburgh, per Mr. H Houston Ross (Serbia) ...	1	0	0
Colin Fraser, Esq., Melvich, Sutherland (Serbia and France)	1	0	0
The Staff of Leith Walk P. School, per Mr. Campbell, Headmaster	1	12	0
Miss Eliza Myers, 10, Greenhill-ter., Edinburgh	3	0	0
From a Few Edinburgh School Children (Serbia)		10	0
Miss W. E. Watson, 4, Saltoungdns., Kelvinside, Glasgow (Serbia)	2	0	0
Miss E. G. Somerville, 33, Broomhill-rd., Aberdeen (Serbia)		5	0
Miss Davidson, per Cupar W.S.S., per Miss Innes, Hon. Tres., Rosemount Cupar, Fife, towards "Cupar-Fife Bed," for air cushions or pillows (Serbia)	1	10	0
"Anonymous" (Serbia) ...	1	0	0
Wm. Henderson, Esq., Lawton, Cupar Angus (Serbia) ...	1	1	0
Miss E. H. Hislop, Glencoe, Wooler, Northumberland ...	2	10	0
Thomas W. Hickman, Esq., 32, Cavendish-rd., Leeds (2nd Serbian Unit)		10	0
Miss Margaret A. Sewell, Dudwich Cott., Buxton, Norwich (For Girton and Newnham College Hospital Unit) Fund	3	3	0
Miss A. E. Stewart, 4, Metherley-rd., Edinburgh (£1 France, £1 Serbia)	2	0	0
Col. John Denny, Leven Shipyd., Dumbarton (Further donation, Abbaye de Royaumont)	50	0	0
Collection from Hawick Parish Church from soldiers (£31), per Wm. Pitcairn, Esq., Session Clerk, Rev D. Cathels, Parish Minister of Hawick Church (£5), per Mrs. Wallace Williamson ...	36	0	0
Miss E. Morris (Serbia) ..		1	0
Mrs. Matheson, per Miss S. Matheson, towards "Matheson" Bed		10	0
Result of Jumble Sale, Chinley and Chapel-en-le-Frith, per Mrs. E. M. Preston Further Contribution (Serbian Fund	15	0	0
Miss Christian Murray. Proceeds of this little girl's sale of bags and pincushions of her own making (France)		10	0
Miss McNeill, per Miss K. M. Loudon (Royaumont) ...	2	10	0
Bertram Hawker, Esq., ...	5	0	0
Kelso Needlework Guild Sale, per Mrs. Cox-Cox	30	0	0
Collection in Gartuck Parish Church (£11 12s.), Collection in Sunday School (£1 13s.), per Neil McKechnie, Esq.	13	5	0
Collection from Foremen of Fairfield, S. & E. Fairfield Works, Co., Ltd., per G. Maclean, Esq., Sec. (Serbian Red Cross Society)	8	0	0
Stephen Anderson, Esq., per Edward Anderson, Esq., (Serbia)		5	0
Miss J. B. Reid	3	3	0
The Educational and Administrative Staffs of the Edinburgh Provincial Training Centre, per H. Dodds, Esq., Serbia (£1) General Fund (£1). Further Contribution	3	0	0
Infant Mistress of Lumphinnans P. School, per Murdoch Gair, Esq. (Serbia)		10	0
Former Pupils Club and Staff of Geo. Watson's Ladies College, Edinburgh, per Miss R. Thomson, Hon. Sec. and Treas. of the Shilling Fund (Serbia)	4	0	0
Hereford Branch of W.S.S., per Mrs. Bettington, Hon. Sec. (Serbia), Mrs. Harmer (10s.), Mrs. E. F. Bulmer (10s.), Miss Carver (10s.), Mrs. Bettington (10s) ...	2	2	0
Mrs. F. de Courcy Maitland-Heriot (Serbia)	2	2	0
Miss Mitshill (Serbia) ...	1	0	0
Wm. D. Mackay, Esq. (Serbia and France)	1	0	0
Miss Sarah Purves (Serbia)	1	0	0
Miss Lindsay (Serbia and France)	1	1	0
E. W. Cownie, Esq., (Serbia)		5	0
Mrs. C. A. Hamilton Bruce ...	10	0	0
"R. J. A." (Serbia & France)	1	0	0
D. M. Scott, Esq.	5	0	0
Miss Marcotte (Serbia) ...		5	0
Miss Agnes Moncrieff (Royaumont)	3	0	0
Maidenhead W.S.S., per Miss F. A. Duncan, Hon. Sec. ...	13	13	5
Miss Edith M. McIlroy. For Motor Kitchen (Further donation)	101	1	11
Misses A. & C. A. Hankison (France and Serbia)	1	0	0
Women's War Relief Executive for Dumfries and Maxwelltown, per Miss P. A. Young, Hon Sec., to name "Dumfries and Maxwelltown" Bed	25	0	0
Proceeds of Whist Drive, per Miss Fergus (£25 14s.), to name a Bed "Wilhelmina" (Serbia), Mrs. Barnet (2s. 6d.), per Mrs. Wilson, Hon. Treasurer Edinburgh W.S.S ...	25	16	6
Dr. and Mrs. Teacher (France)	10	0	0
Senior Pupils of Grammar School, Keith, per Miss Lizzie Henry (Serbia) ...	3	3	0
Paisley W.S.S. and Friends 8th Contribution, making £200 for Serbia to continue Beds there, per Miss M. Todd, Hon. Treas. Paisley W.S.S	25	0	0
Ronald Carslaw, Esq. (Serbia)		2	6
Miss E. Crease, per "Common Cause" Office		10	0
Miss Helen Smith, Miss Helen Fyfe, Miss Helen Mackintosh for the "Princess Helena" Beds, per Miss H. B. Mill (2nd six months) ...		5	0
Mrs. Stout, Sen., per Mrs. E. K. Stout		5	0

Further List of Beds Named.

Name of Bed.	*Donor.*
"Dumfries & Maxwelltown" (Serbia)	Women's War Relief Executive for Dumfries and Maxwelltown, per Miss Patricia A. Young, Hon. Sec.
"Wilhelmina" (Serbia)	Proceeds of Whist Drive, per Miss Fergus, per Mrs. Wilson, Hon. Treas. Edinburgh W.S.S.
"Sherbourne" (Serbia)	Mrs. Baxter.
"Harrogate" (7 Beds—Serbia)	Harrogate W.S.S., per Mrs. Frank Thomas, Hon. Sec.
"Plymouth" (France)	Per Mrs. Ramsay.
"Devon" (France)	" " "
"Cornwall" France	" " "
"North Berwick" (5 Beds—3 France, 2 Serbia)	North Berwick W.S.S., per Lady Schafer.

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.
Hon. Secretaries: Miss Evelyn Atkinson. Miss Edith Palliser (Literature).
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Auerbach.
Secretary: Miss Crookenden.
Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone Number—1960 Victoria.

Press Report.

Good reports of Women's Suffrage meetings have appeared in *The Birmingham Post*, *Surrey Times*, and *Surrey Advertiser*. Suffrage Notes occupy much space in *The Central Somerset Gazette*, *The Sunderland Echo*, *The Formby Times*, and *The Huddersfield Examiner*, *The Clifton Chronicle*, and *The Southport Guardian*.

An appeal in *The Ladies' Field* for the endowment of beds in Serbia, in memory of Miss Neil Fraser has already resulted in subscriptions amounting to £815 11s. 11d.. *The Standard* is giving a series of articles on Women's Work in War Time. *The Globe*, of May 20th, has also a good article on "What Women are Doing," and *The Western Daily Mercury* one on Women in War Time, which devotes much space to Dr. Mabel Ramsey's adventures abroad.

Active Service Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	4,950	19	1
Staff and Pupils, Gloucestershire School of Domestic Science (Belgian Relief, 15th donation)	1	0	0
Miss I. M. Evans (9th monthly)	2	6	
"Anonymous"	5	0	
"A Friend, B." (7th donation)	2	10	0
Annual Meeting Appeal	1,104	19	5
Hon. Mrs. Arthur Pelham ...	15	0	
Professional Women's Patriotic Service Fund:—			
"Friends B." (7th donation)	2	10	0
Dr. J. M. Benson	5	0	0
Miss A. Martin Leake ...	2	2	0
Received for the Scottish Women's Hospital	40	15	0
	£6,110	18	0

Contributions to the General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1914	997	9	10

Received from May 15th to May 22nd, 1915:—

Subscriptions.

Mrs. Price		5	0
Mrs. Manning Prentice ...		1	0
Miss L. M. Dixon		2	6
Miss Dutton	1	1	0
Mrs. Mason		1	0
Mrs. C. Prince	1	0	0
Hon. Mrs. Arthur Pelham ...		5	0
Miss E. A. Lawrence		2	6
Miss M. Chapman		1	0

Affiliation Fees.

Orpington W.S.S.		6	3
Oxford W.S.S.	6	4	0
Walsall W.S.S.		9	6
Weston-super-Mare W.S.S. ...		10	0
Wilmslow and Styal W.S.S. ...		15	6
Kelso W.S.S.	1	8	0
Penrith W.S.S.		8	3
Carnforth W.S.S.		16	6
Crick W.S.S.		5	0
Dewsbury W.S.S.	1	2	0
Maidstone W.S.S.	1	1	3
Morecambe W.S.S.		16	0
Newport, Mon., W.S.S.	4	7	6
Aberdeen W.S.S.	2	12	6
Stranraer W.S.S.	3	0	3
Barnsley W.S.S.	1	5	0
Bedford W.S.S.	3	0	9
Bridlington W.S.S.	1	1	9
Blackhill and Consett W.S.S.		5	0
Heywood W.S.S.		15	0
Hull W.S.S.	3	15	0
Hyde W.S.S.	1	6	0
Kettering W.S.S.		15	6
Preston W.S.S.	3	1	6
Satlburn W.S.S.	1	1	3
Silverdale W.S.S.		10	6
Stockton-on-Tees W.S.S. ...		11	6
Stratford-on-Avon W.S.S. ...		5	0
Weybridge and District W.S.S.		15	0
Winchester W.S.S.	2	1	3
Olton W.S.S.		10	9
Settle W.S.S.		7	3
Truro W.S.S.	1	7	6
Barrow-in-Furness W.S.S. ...		12	6
Bromsgrove and District W.S.S.		16	0
Buxton W.S.S.		15	0
South Somerset W.S.S.		10	0
Darwen W.S.S.		5	0
Frodsham and Eddisbury W.S.S.		5	0
High Wycombe W.S.S.		12	6
Letchworth and District W.S.S.	2	17	6
Ouston and District W.S.S. ...		6	0
Redditch W.S.S.		13	3
Whitehaven W.S.S.		5	0
Woking W.S.S.	1	1	3
New Forest W.S.S.	1	5	9
Brecon and District W.S.S. ...		7	6
Kilmarnock W.S.S.	1	7	0
Paisley W.S.S.	1	15	0
Appleby W.S.S.		15	0
Bridgnorth W.S.S.		13	0
Bucks, Mid, W.S.S.	1	8	9
Carnarvon W.S.S. (1st instalment)		5	0
Congleton W.S.S.	1	4	3
Folkestone and Hythe W.S.S. (1st instalment)		6	3
Paignton W.S.S.		11	0
Rugby W.S.S.		17	6
Bournemouth W.S.S.	3	15	0
Brentwood W.S.S.		11	3
Derby W.S.S.	2	1	0
Mansfield W.S.S.	1	2	0
Nottingham W.S.S.	2	13	9
Shotley Bridge W.S.S.		5	0
Tynemouth W.S.S.	1	5	0
Yeovil W.S.S.		5	0
Dornoch W.S.S.		12	6
Kirkcaldy Burghs W.S.S. ...	2	3	6
Peebles W.S.S.	1	8	3
Rochester and District W.S.S.	1	9	6
Farnham and District W.S.S. (additional)			6

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What Some of Our Societies are Doing.

Oxford Women Student's Society for Women's Suffrage.

A meeting was held at Oxford on Tuesday, May 11th, in aid of the Belgian Repatriation Committee, which acts in concurrence with Belgian authorities, and is now inaugurating a scheme of relief work for facilitating the re-establishment of agriculture and industry in Belgium in the future from the first advance of the Allied troops. Mrs. Acland, Secretary of the Belgian Repatriation Committee, gave an address, and Miss Hadow, President of the O.W.S.S.W.S. in the chair, also spoke to explain the part taken by the organisation of the O.W.S.S.W.S. in this scheme.

Such relief work in Belgium would aim at helping the Belgians set the wheels of their own life going again. It would come during the early months of chaos, when the most home-loving people of Europe would be rushing back to their country, and it would be temporary and supplementary to the preliminary stages of the immense work of reconstruction that the Belgian Government must undertake. "Like shot poured into a bucket of stones," it would "flow into the bare spaces and fill the bucket." The immediate need for this work lay partly in the determination "Belgium belongs to the Belgians," partly in the military situation which might bring an advance of the Allies at any incalculable moment, partly in the necessity to keep up hope in the Belgians in a concrete way. Many once house-proud Belgian women are being provided with tin boxes to contain articles of household linen of their own special patterns, and sewn by themselves for use when they get back to start a home again; clothes, furniture, and wooden shelters are being prepared for the moment when the rapid wave of repatriation sets in. A fund has been started for these, for loans, and to pay the expenses of workers. To secure wise distribution and as organised a return as possible, workers are being trained. A supply of these comes through the organisation of the O.W.S.S.W.S. They are undertaking to recommend Volunteers to the Belgian Repatriation Committee, who in their turn will pay the expenses of all workers whom they accept. The appeal is directed in the first place to Oxford women, but it is not confined to them, and it asks for the services of specialists in some one thing—*e.g.*, midwifery, sanitation, medicine, and also of others who have an all-round training provided by special courses that have Belgium and the abnormal conditions in view. Particulars of these may be obtained from Miss Deudie, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.

Applications have been received from a considerable number of skilled workers, and the number accepted depends on the money raised. Those who cannot go abroad can offer their services by getting up meetings to raise an interest in the scheme and to collect funds, and Mrs. Acland (5, Cheyne Place, Chelsea, S.W.) will assist in providing speakers. Any money so collected should be sent to Miss Sarson, Grosvenor Road, West Wickham, Kent.

Items of Interest.

London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women.

SCHOLARSHIP GIVEN BY HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty the Queen has given the sum of £250 to pay for the training and expenses of a student at the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women for a five years' course. The money is part of a gift to the Queen from the wives of Freemasons, to help members of the professional classes who may be in difficulties owing to the war. The Council of the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women will award the Scholarship in July, 1915, to a student who intends to begin a course of study in the October following. The Scholarship will be of the value of £50 a year for five years, subject to the student pursuing her course to the satisfaction of the Council.

ROSE NEVILLE SCHOLARSHIP.

The Council will award the "Rose Neville Scholarship" in September, 1915, to a student who proposes to begin a course of medical study in October, 1915.

The Scholarship shall be of the annual value of £150 (one hundred and fifty pounds) for such a period not exceeding six years as the Council of the School shall deem requisite for the completion of the medical course of the scholar.

A candidate for the Scholarship must satisfy the following conditions:—

(*a*) She must have had a three years' College course previous to her application, and must be nominated for the Scholarship by the Principal of her College.

(*b*) She must have passed an examination admititng to a degree course in the Faculty of Medicine in the University of London.

(*c*) She must be seriously intending to take up medicine as a permanent career.

(*d*) She must produce a medical certificate of sound health.

(*e*) She must produce proof that she is in need of financial assistance in order to proceed with a medical course.

Applications, with all required documents, must reach the Secretary of the London School of Medicine for Women not later than June 30th, 1915.

M. Sabatier on the War.

Mr. Cameron Mawson writes to bring to the notice of our readers a criticism by Mr. Carl Heath, Secretary of the National Peace Council, of M. Paul Sabatier's letter on the war, which appeared in our issue of May 21st, and offers to send copies of the pamphlet to anyone who applies to him at Ashfield, Gateshead-on-Tyne.

In answer to M. Sabatier's claim "that it is to the honour of Belgium, France, and their Allies to have seen at once the spiritual nature of this war," Mr. Heath asks, "what is the perception of the spiritual nature of this war which the Allies have seen and their enemies have not? We know that this claim to a spiritual basis is equally put forward by vast numbers of Germans, whose faith and intent cannot be disputed. I am not speaking of the point of view which has given rise to the many military and political brutalities. I am speaking of the faith of a people. From the wider, human standpoint, there is surely something painful and ridiculous in this claim on all hands to be fighting and killing 'from the highest of spiritual motives.' Nay more, there is something intrinsically false and childish in it. We may believe that the major right and the major interest of the world lie on the side of the Allies, and hope that if war does not prove its futility in this case by a stalemate, success will not go to the German Powers. But this insistence that *we* and we only represent the spiritual forces of life is a reversion to primitive religious instincts, the very reversion, in fact, we so zealously condemn when demonstrated by the German Emperor. War is not an expression of the will to righteousness, but of the will to power, the desire for triumph of our own concepts of what is desirable."

Society for Promoting the Employment of Women.

Her Majesty the Queen has given £50 to the Educated Women's War Emergency Training Fund, out of the money presented to her by the wives of Freemasons. This gift will be used towards giving training to some of the many governesses, journalists, and others, who have been thrown out of work or have otherwise suffered through the war, and for whom there are now no openings in their own professions. Specialised training in "figure work" for bank posts is being given to suitable applicants.

"The Queen's Own."

The Melbourne mail brings news of the first party of girl emigrants who left London last February to start life afresh in Australia, with the assistance of the Queen's "Work for Women Fund." The "Queen's Own," as the girls proudly call themselves, were placed in employment the very day after their arrival in Melbourne, and are reported to be quite satisfied with the conditions of the housework which is to be their task. They are well armed with introductions, in case they need help or advice.

Women's Union for Peace.

A very successful public meeting of the above Union was held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Tuesday evening, May 18th (the sixteenth anniversary of the first Hague Conference).

Those wishing to become members of the Women's Union for Peace, or willing to render help in any way, should communicate at once with the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. A. Cunningham, 114, Holmleigh Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.

G. K.

The Pioneer Players.

On Sunday, May 30th, at 8 p.m., the Pioneer Players are producing Mr. Lawrence Irving's "Godefroi and Yolande" at the Playhouse. The caste includes Leonard Calvert, Lynn Fontanne, Campbell Gullan, Tom Heslewood, Pat Kirwin, Ruth Mackay, Charles Maunsell, Hilda Moore, Anna Nesbit, Athene Seyler, Stanley Turnbull, Ernest Thesiger, Dorothy Warren, Ben Webster, Harcourt Williams. Mr. H. B. Irving will read a paper on "The Drama as a Factor in Social Progress."

Forthcoming Meetings.

MAY 28.

Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—Dutch Auction Sale—Tea, Recitations, &c. 2.30—7.0

Muswell Hill—Hall of Presbyterian Church, Muswell Hill—Speaker, Miss Rosamond Smith 3.30

South Kensington—Belgian Hostel, 1, Argyll Road—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals—Every Tuesday and Friday 3.0—5.30

MAY 29.

Ascot—Parish Hall, South Ascot—Annual Members' Meeting—Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser on "Women's Hospitals in Invaded Countries"—Chair, Mrs. Roble Uniacke 3.0

MAY 31.

Bristol—40, Park Street—Working Party 3.0

Hamilton's Rooms—Members' Meeting—Chair, Mrs. Burrow Hill 8.0

Norwich—The High School Assembly Rooms (by invitaton of Miss Wise)—Mrs. Rackham on "War Service for Women" 3.0

Paddington—6, Hatherley Grove, Westbourne Grove (by kind permission of Messrs. William Owen, Ltd.)—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals 2.30—5.30

South Kensington—46, Courtfield Gardens—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals—Every Monday and Thursday 2.30—5.0

JUNE 1.

Haverstock Hill—6, Steele's Road, Haverstock Hill—Drawing Room Meeting—Hostesses, Miss O'Malley and Mrs. Flinders Petrie—Speakers, Miss Palliser and Dr. Seton Watson 3.30

JUNE 2.

Manchester—Nr. Didsbury Post Office—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss Margaret Ashton and Miss Emily Cox, M.A. 8.0

South Kensington—Kensington Town Hall—Monsieur Basil Timotheieff, B.D., M.I.A.I., on "Social Conditionse in Russia"—Chair, Sir Edward Busk 3.30

South Paddington—Meeting—Speaker, Miss Kathleen Burke

JUNE 3.

Ashstead—Oakfield Lodge, Ashstead (by kind permission of Lady Llewely Smith)—Drawing-room Meeting—Speaker, Miss Kathleen Burke

Guildford—Brett's Restaurant—Canon Masterman on "The Balkans" 3.0

Stanstead Abbotts—Lecture by the Rev. W. D. Fennington on "The Causes of War" 7.30

Wallasey and Wirral—St. Paul's Schools, Seacombe—Tipperary Club 7.30

JUNE 4.

Birmingham—Queen's College, Paradise Street—Professor Muirhead, M.A., on "Is War Necessary to Progress?"—Admission Free 5.30

Bristol—40, Park Street—War Service Meeting 5.30

East Molesey—"Sarandi," Palace Road—Hostess, Miss Weldon—Speaker, Miss Hunter—Chair, Miss Moreing.

Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—"At Home" 4.30

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AT THE SUFFRAGE CLUB, 3, York Street, St. James's. Meeting, Tuesday, June 1st, 8 p.m. F.C.L.W.S. Speaker, Rev. A. Graham Barton. Chair, Mrs. Holman. Subject: "Woman: her past values, present position, and future possibilities."

PERSONAL.

IF ANY READER of The Common Cause should possess a copy in French of Rostand's "Les Deux Pierrots," would they be so kind as to lend it to Miss Olive Jetley, N.U.W.S.S, 14, Gt. Smith-st.

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